WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing WEDNESDAY, Jun 5, 1856.
Troins Leave Depot corner White and Centre Sa. New York:
9:00 a ma., Mail Train for Albany, steeping at Williamsbridge
and all Stations north.
3:20 p. m., Express Train for Albasy, steeping at the principa
Stations only.
6:13 p. m., For White Fains, steeping at all intermediate Stations.

Trains Leave Depot cor. Nah et and 4th av., New York: 8:15 a.m., For Williamsbridge, stopping at all intermedia 11 30 a.m. For White Pinine, stopping at all intermediate Sta

2.30 p. m., For Williamsbridge, stopping et all intermediate Sta-3:00 p. m. For Millerton, stepping at Williamsbridge and all intermediate Stations north.
4:00 p. m. For Croton Palls, stepping at all intermediate Stations 5.30 p. m., For Williamsbridge, stopping at all intermediate Stations.

Revussion-Trains Leave Albany for New-York:
7.40 a.m., Mail, stopping at all Stations above and at Williamsbridge.

Side p. Express, stopping at principal Stations only.

W.M. J. CAMPBELL. Superintendent.

NEW-YORK and NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.

1856. SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

1856. Commencing March 15, 1856.

Passenger Station in New-York, corner 27th et. and 4th av.;

Passenger Station in New York, corner 27th et. and 6th ev., entrance on 27th et.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

For New Haven, 7:20, 8 a. m. (ex.), 12:45, 3:10 (ex.), 3:30 and 4:20 p. m. For Bridgeport, 7:20; 8 a. m. (ex.), 12:45, 3:10 (ex.), 3:30 and 4:20 p. m. For Milford, Stratford Fairfield, Southport, 3:30 and 4:20 p. m. For Milford, Stratford Fairfield, Southport, 7:20 a. m., 12:45, 3:30, 4:29 p. m. For Darlen, 7:20 a. m., 12:45, 3:30, 4:29, 5:25 p. m. For Darlen, 7:20 a. m., 12:45, 3:30, 4:20, 5:25 p. m. For and Greenwich, 7:20 a. m., 12:45, 3:30, 6:ex.), 3:20, 4:20, 5:25 p. m. For Boston, 7:20 a. m., 12:45, 3:30, 6:ex.), 3:20, 4:20, 5:25 p. m. For Port Coester and intermediate Stations, 7:20 a. m., 12:45, 3:30, 6:ex.), 5:20 p. m.; For Port Coester and intermediate Stations, 7:20 a. m.; For Boston, 8 a. m. (ex.), 3:10 p. m. (ex.) For Hartford and Springfield, 8 a. m. (ex.), 3:10 p. m. (ex.) For Hartford and Springfield, 8 a. m. (ex.), and 3:10 p. m. (ex.) to Northampton. For Canal Railroad, 8 a. m. (ex.) and 3:10 p. m. (ex.) to Northampton. For Canal Railroad, 8 a. m. (ex.) and 3:10 p. m., 4:20 p. m. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8 a. m. and 3 p. m. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:20 a. m., 4:20 p. m. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:20 a. m., 4:20 p. m. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:20 a. m., 4:20 p. m.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after THURSDAY, Jan. 21, 1818, and until further police, Passenger Trains will lave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: ROCKLAND PASSENGER, at 3 p. m., from foot Chambers at. via Piermont for Sufferos and intermediate Stations. WAY PASSENGER at 4 p. m., for Newburgh, Middletown and

I, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
S. F. HEADLEY, Assistant President.

The GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE, connecting the Atlantic cities with Western, North-western and South-western States by a centimone Railway direct. This Rood also connect at by a centimone Railway direct. This Rood also connect at by a centimone Railway direct. This Rood also connect at by a centimone Railway direct. This Rood also connect at by a centimone Railway direct. This Rood also connect at all ports on the Western Rivers, and at Cleveland and Sandusky with the etermore to all ports on the North-western Lakes-making the most direct, cheap and reliable route by which FREIGHT can be forwarded to and from the Great West.

RATES BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA and PITTSBURGH.

REST GLESS—Boots Shows, Hairant Cape. Books, Jon. 20

COTTON—\$2 \$\psi\$ hale, not exceeding 500 fb weight, actil further lookies. In shipping goods from any port east of Philadelphia, be particular to mark the package "Vis Pennayivania Radirood." All Goods consigned to the Agents of this Road at Philadelphia or Pitteburgh will be forwarded without detention.

RECGUITAGENTS—Harris, Wormley, & Ca. Memphis, Tenn.; R. F. Sass & Co., St. Louis; P. G. O'Reilly & Co., Evaneville, and, Domesmill, Bell & Co., and Carter & lewest Louisville. Hy; B. C. Michram, Madison. Ind.; H. Brown & Co. and Irwin & Co. Cincinnati; N. W. Grahar & Co. Zaneville, Oblo; Leech & Co., No. 54 Kilby st., Boston; Leech & Co., No. 2 Astor House. New-York, and No. 40 South-st., New-York; E. J. Sneeder, Philadelphia; Magraw & Kocus, Baltimore; D. A. Stewart, Pittsburgh.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

H. J. LOMBAERT, Superintendent, Altoons, Pa. January 1, 1258.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The Fennylvania Railroad connects at Fittaburgh with railroads to and from St. Louis, Mo.; Alten, feilena and Chicago, Ill.;
Famhfort, Lexington and Louisville, Ky., Terre Haute, Madison,
Lafayette and Indianspois, Ind.; Cincinnatt, Dayton, Springfield, Beliefontaine, Sandursky, Tolede, Cleveland, Columbus,
Zaneaville, Massillon and Wooster, Ohio; also, with the steam
packet beats from and to New-Orleans, St. Louis, Louisville and
Chierinnatt.

Incinnet.
Through Tickets for the East can be had at any of the aboveentioned places in the West.
Fassagers will find this the shortest most expeditions and
semfortisher feute between the Fast and West.
FROM NEW-YORK TO CHICAGO IN 36 HOURS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO CHICAGO IN 36 HOURS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO ST. LOUIS IN 46 HOURS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO SULLAND FROM NEW-YORK TO SULLAND FROM NEW-YORK TO SULLAND FARE AR ION as any other route.

See hand shifts in the botels of this city.

Through Tickets, or further information, may be had at the Cilice of the PENNSYLVANIA RALEGAD.

No. 2 Actor House, Broadway.

J. L. ELLIOTT, Agent.

Legal Notices.

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of A the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons baving claims against IDRIS L. APPLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with youchers thereof New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof or the subscriber, at the New York Juvenile Asylum, 1785-st., in the City of New York, on or before the eighteenth day of Septem-ber next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of March, 1896, m16 Lawland Mark James L. APPLEY, Administrator.

the Mechanics' Fire Insurance Company of the Gity of New York, against WILLIAM H. DE GROOTE and ALICE E., his wife, Theodore R. B. De Groote, and Emma his wife, James B. Murray, Charles Burral, Eliza Ware, administratrix, and Charles Abernatay, administrator of John F. Ware, decreased, George Opcyhe and Wilson G. Hunt. — Pursuant to a decree of sale made in the above entitled action at a special term of the Supreme Court, held at the City of New York, on the Sistof October, 1857, I, the Referee in said decree hamed, will sell at public auction at the Merchante' Exchange in New York, On the Sistof October, 1857, I, the Merchante' Exchange in New York City on the 6th day of March, 1858, at twelve o'clock is noon of that day, the following described real estate or land, vin: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of sand situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth (12) Ward of said city, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One-hundred-and-forty-second-st., distant Burr hundred ned-forty-second-st. and Eleventh-av., running thence southerly on a line parallel with said avenue to the center line of the block between One-hundred and-forty-first st., and One-hundred-and-forty-second-st. in the case of the Bloomingdale Road, thence northeasterly along and line of the Bloomingdale Road, until it intersects the northerly line of One-hundred-and-forty-second-st., thence weaterly along the excitedity time of One-hundred-and-forty-second-st., thence weaterly along the second-st. When East Status and Company and the second-st. The solve as a subsequent to the Place of the Bloomingdale Road until it intersects the northerly line of One-hundred-and-forty-second-st., thence weaterly along the second-st. When the southerly line of One-hundred-and-forty-second-st. thence weaterly along the second-st. When the southerly line of One-hundred-and-forty-second-st. The solve along said length the solution of the Bloomingdale Road until it intersects the southerly line of One-hundred-and-for CUPREME COURT-JOHN JAY, Receiver of sentherly line of One hundred and lony of sale.—Dated Seb. 9, last, and the day of sale.—Dated Seb. 9, last. HOMER H. STUART, Reference. HOMER H. STUART, Reference. CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD Attorney. feel Thak Fut. The above sale is adjourned to the 20th March, 1836, at twelve o'clock at noon, at same place.—Dated 6th March, 1858, mb8 Tak Full mb 20 HOMER H. STUART, Referee.

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN JAY, Receiver of Use Mechanice Fire Insurance Company of the City of New York, seahet WILLIAM H. DE GROOT and ALICE E. Ma wife, JAMES B. MURRAY, CHARLES BURRAL, GEORGE OF DYNE and WILSON G. HUNT.—Foreclosure Sale.—Furmant t. s. judgment or decree of sale, made in the above-entitled action, st. a Special Term of the Supreme Court, held in New York City, Oct. 31, 1857, I. the Referee in sald order named, will sell at public anction, at the Merchants' Enchange in New York City, on the tith day of January, 1854, at 12 o'clock m. of that day, the following property mentioned and described in said decree, viz: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lyring and being in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York, being part of the land lately belonging to the rector, churchwardens and vestrymen of Trinity Church, commonly called the Church Farm, and distinguished on the maps of such part thereof as lice in the block between Le Roy and Murten street, each of Hudson street, by the letter N, and bounded as follows, to wit: Berinning at a roint on the northerly side of Le Roy street, distant three hundred and forty feet and five inches castward from the corner formed by the easterly side of Hudson street and northerly side of Hudson street, by the easterly side of Hudson street and northerly side of the Roy street, thence exactly along the said extern line parallel to Hudson street, thence exactly along the said extern line parallel to Le Roy street, eighteen free ten inches to the easterly boundary of the Church Farm, thence excelly along the maid center line parallel to Le Roy street, eighteen free ten inches to the easterly boundary of the Church Farm, thence excelly along the same thirteen feet ten inches themse south easterly along the corner of the content form, thence westerly along the mortherly side of Le Roy street, eighteen feet ten inches to the casterly boundary of the Church Farm, thence early side of the Roy and Murth at 12 o'clock at noon, at same place—Dated January 1888, at SUPREME COURT.—JOHN JAY, Receiver of the Mechanics Fire Insurance Company of the City of New

mb8 TukF 19 mb20 HOMER H. STUART, Referee.

THE PEOPLE of the STATE of NEW-YORK, by the grane of God fire and independent: To all pursons interested in the estate of GEORGE WHEELER, decrared, greating: You are hereby cited to appear before our Surrogate of court, on the 18th day of April, 1838, at 16 o'clock in the foreneous of that day, at the Surregate Office, in Clinton, then and there to attend the final settlement of the accounts of MICHAEL GAFNEY, Advantagate rules and deceased. In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of office of our aid Surregate to be heroute officed. Witness, HENRY M. BURCHARD, esq., Surface of said county, at Clinton, the 5th day of Murch, in the year of [t. a.] our Lord one thourand eight kundred v.4 5 tyroght.

Mid law4**Tu. HENRY M. BURCHARD, Surregate.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—County of Richmond.—WILLIAM K. THORN, plaintiff, against GRORGE HOCHBERGER et als, Defendants—Summons for Rillef—(Com. not served.)—To the Defendant, GEORGE HOCHBERGER: You are hereby naturationed and, required to answer the scompagnit in this action, which was first in the office of the town of Richmond, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said ecuplaint on the subscriber, at his effice, No. 122 Broadway, City of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exhaust of the day of each service and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, November 22, 1857.

Plaintiff and Attorney, in person.
The complaint in this action was filed in Richmond County (Cirk's Office December 4, 1857.

Medical.

DR. HASTING'S COMPOUND SIRUP of NAPHTHA.—The great remedy for Coughs, Colds, Con-sumption, and all diseases of the Lungs. Price \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$2. F. L. PARMERTON, Sole Argunt, No. 203 Fulton-et., New-York.

MPORTANT for PERSONS AFFLICTED with

legirous to be cured of this malady can obtain the remedy, with plain and explicit directions, by inclusing \$1: her address. Mrs. EMILIE RUDINGER, care of Mr. B. Lockwood, No. 422; Broadway, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL HEAD

RICHLY OLOSSY HAIR COMPLETELY PRESERVED TO THE GREATEST AUE.

I have need Fref. C. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and I have sendinged its wonderful effects. My hair was becoming as thought, prematurely gray, but by the use of his Restorative, it has resumed its original color, and, I have no doubt, permaturely to.

S. BRESSE, ex-Senator, U.S.

O. J. WOOD & Co., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, N. Y. (in the great New York Wire Ralling Establishment), and No. 114 Market-st., St. Lonis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggists and Pancy Goods Dealers.

New-York Daily Tribune.

THE RELIGIOUS REVIVAL.

A LARGE ACCESSION.

A very interesting scene took place on Sunday afternoon in the Thirteenth street Presbyterian Church. 113 persons united with the Church on profession of their faith, besides several from other Churches. The building, notwithstanding the inclemency of the afternoon, was crowded to overflowing, the ground floor being occupied by communicants, and the galleries by lookers on. The pulpit was occupied by the pastor (Rev. Dr. BUCHARD), the Rev. Dr. TERRIS, and the Rev. Dr. Owen, each of whom made interesting remarks. Of the number who united with the Church 26 were heads of families; 10 were officers and teachers in the Sabbath-School; 52 scholars in the Bible Classes; 4 were over 50 years of age; between 40 and 50 years of age, 2; between 30 and 40 years of age, 6; between 10 and 30 years of age, 38; between 12 and 20 years of age, 63.

Revival meetings are still continued, and great num bere have been converted who have not yet united

GRAND-STREET METHODIST CHURCH. The revival is increasing in this church. Last Sabhath evening, after an earnest sermon from the Pastor, the Rev. Dr. Peck, from the text, "Come, for all "things are now ready," twenty persons gave evidence of deep penitence. Such is the religious interest that it has been deemed proper to open the large audience room of the church, where there will be meetings every evening, beginning at 74 o'clock.

THE REVIVAL IN BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: Your accounts of the revival scenes which are taking place in this country have aroused some of the ministers and churches in our little city, and as a con quence there are four churches opened for meetings quence there are four churches opened for meetings every day and night, the most of them being thronged to their utmost capacity. Your faithful reports are read in the churches, commented on, and sent from house to house to be read. By that very means the work progresses with greater power. The Illinois Boptist, published here, fills its first page with the revival intelligence of your issue of March 1. I have taken The Dath Tansune ten years, but never prized it softlighty as at the present time. Though it is thirty hours later than it was when I lived in Henry street, New York, nevertheless, it is still, what it was then, as essential to me as my morning meal.

then, as essential to me as my morning meal.

I have much to do in this great work, therefore no time to write long letters

Your, &c. H. J. EDDY, Paster Espiist Church.

THE REVIVAL IN CANANDAIGUA.

ONTARIO FEMALE SEMINARY, A

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: Seecing a statement in your paper of the 11th inst. concerning the "religious condition of Colleges," I thought perhaps the following, which was related to me by one of the professors, in reference to the condition of Genesee College and Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, of Lima, N. Y., might be of interest to some of your readers: During the last four terms nearly two hundred and forty students have united with some church of the place; and on the 21st ult. the writer witnessed the baptism of thirty-nine, by the Rev. Dr. Cummings, President of the College. Truly, the cause of our Lord and Master is triumphing aloritosity in many parties of our land. gloriously in many partions of our land.

With respect, I am yours, &c.,
F. F. R. CHUEBUCK.

The revival meetings are still progressing in Harlem, particularly in the Methodist Church in One hundred and twenty-fifth street. Within a few weeks past nearly half the members of Engine Company No. 49 have become converted. So great is the attendance that there is not even standing room to be found sufficent to ac commodate the throng. On Sunday even ing, while the building was in such a crowded state. some mischievous boys raised an alarm of fire. This ruse was soon discovered, however, and but few persons left the church.

HARLEM.

BROOKLYN.

Rendices,-At the Second Baptist Church, the Rev. Mr. Everites, twenty-four baptisms and eleven applications for admission into the Church were reserved on Sunday. The day afternoon prayer-meet belief on Sunday. The early archibon prayer-meet mgs held last week in Dr. Porter's Church will be held to this week in the Rev. Mr. Well's Church, corner of South Third and Fifth streets. A business prayer-meeting is field Weinesday and Fonday evenings to the meeting is field Weinesday and Fonday evenings to the see high prices.

basement of the Episcopal Church, Conselyon street

SECOND UNITARIAN CHURCH, BROOKLYN .- The s of pews in the new chapel, corner of Clinton and Congress streets, will take place this evening. The pews range from \$37 50 to \$375.

THE BAPTIST CHURCHES.

The Examiner says:

"The revival intelligence communicated by the Baptist pastors of New-York and vicinity is of the most cheering character. The aggregate of baptisms in New-York and vicinity, for the past month, as near as can be accertained, was about 400, and the number baptized in each during the past month, so far as known, is as follows: First, 25; Laight street, 20; Stanton street, 11; South, 11; Pilgrim, 20; Siateenth street, 15; Norfolk street, 25; First Brooklyn, 22; Betherda, 3; Mariners, 19; two months; Central Park, 12; Atlantic street, 10; Pierpont street, 10; First Williamsburgh, 12; Washington avenue, 17; Bushwich avenue, 9; East Brooklyn, 7; Strong Place, 3; First German, New-York, two months, 12; Hoboken, 14; Jerey City, 7; Orange, 10; North Orange, 19.

The Baptist pastor in Union Village, New-York, The Examiner says:

The Baptist paster in Union Village, New-York, writes that he has baptized 111 converts, and is expecting soon to baptize more.

"I never witnessed a revival of such extent, where there was manifest so little of what may be regarded as mere sympathetic excitement. More than fifty of the number baptized are heads of families ranging from 25 to 50. One man has been hopefully converted

In Westerloo, N. Y., more than a hundred conversions are reported, and similar intelligence continues to be multiplied in every direction.

THE REVIVAL IN SCHENECTADY.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sir: Your notices of the Religious Revival do not escape perusal here, and do not fail to elicit remarks of approbation. The revival has been in progress here for nearly three months, and is still continuing with success. Every bell in the city has sounded evening after evening, and every church been filled during this time. There are two daily prayer meetings now established. Converts have come in with surprising rapidity. Union College has been blessed in a manner never known. Places of resort for dissipation have been thinned out. Many of the oldest inhabitants say that there was never before such a time known. The ice of the Mohawk has been broken on several occasions for the purpose of administering the ordinance of baptism by immersion. Yours truly, Schenectedy, March 11, 1856.

THE REVIVAL IN CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

THE REVIVAL IN CHARBERS DERG, FA.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sir: The present revival which you notice so fully in your paper, and which affords so much pleasure to every Christian heart, has spread to this section of the country, and efforts recently made have been attended with the most satisfactory results. The regular communion exercises were dispensed in the Presbyterian Church last Sabbath, and several of our most influential and prominent citizens united themselves influential and prominent citizens united themselves to the church. On Monday nightlast, a prayer meeting was held in the lecture-room adjoining the church, which was the largest ever known in this borough. It displayed unmistakably that the Spirit of God was abroad in the community. The pastor, the Key. Mr. Fine, who has just been installed, is a young man whose whole heart and soul seems to be with the man, whose whole heart and soul seems to be with the cause. The influence of some of our citizens of high social position in the community, and who have recently connected themselves with the churches, is proving most salutary. The religious feeling is rapidly spreading, and the young especially seem to be most deeply concerned. Your. eply concerned. Yours, Chambersburg, March 10, 1838.

THE REVIVAL IN NEWARK.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sir: The City of Newark for the past month has experienced such an outpouring of God's spirit in the conversion of sinners as has never been witnessed before in that place, and thank the Lord it still continues. At least a thousand erring wanderers from the fold of Christ have partaken of the waters of life freely, and still the glorious work goes on. Our churches are filled, still the glorious work goes on. Our churches are filled, some to overflowing every Sabbath. On every side during the week the praise and supplication may be heard from the various places appointed for prayer-meetings of those who are wrestling with God for his blessing upon impenitent sinners; every one seems to recognise the still small voice of the gospel that beareth the glad tidings of salvation to those who are of a broken and contrite heart. Great numbers were admitted to the churches on last Sunday, and many more will be admitted on the Sunday to come.

The First Reformed Dutch Church, Dr. James Scott, pastor, presented truly, in the language of the pastor on the occasion, a pentecostial appearance. The aisle of the church was thronged with pentents ready and willing to unite in the service that was to initiate them as members of Christ's Church. Below, the body of the church was filled with those who, with anxious

of the church was filled with those who, with anxious and joyous hearts, had come to behold and participate in the interesting services. Forty-five were received on confession of Faith and four by letter; the whole church, with their pastor, were almost overcome. Such a scene was never before witnessed in that house. One interesting remark made by the pastor was, that since he had been settled over that congregation there had not been a sing

tion there had not been a single communion season without one or more individuals being admitted to the church. Would that every pastor could say as much. Among the penitents that united with the church was one who was near seventy years old, an evidence of God's long suffering and saving mercy.

The same day there were also over fifty admitted to the First Congregational Church, (the Rev. Wim. B. Brown, pastor). Also, some twenty-seven at South Park Church (the Rev. Dr. Wilson). In all this revival there is little or no excitement; there is no try-Park Church (the Rev. Dr. Wilson). In all this revival there is little or no excitement; there is no trying to scare people into religion, as in times past; every one seems to go willingly to seek the Lord, not from fear of his wrath, but for his boundless love and mercy, exhibited to them in preserving and keeping them so many years, and at last influencing their minds to desire Christ and him crucified.

Nesark March 11, 1838.

FITZ JAMES.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

A YOUNG LADY BURNED TO DEATH.

A YOUNG LADY BURNED TO DEATH.

A truly shocking and heartrending accident occurred in this city on Saturday afternoon, resulting in the death of a heautiful and accomplished young lady and an only daughter. We learn the following facts in regard to the sad affair: It seems that about 4½ o'clock on Saturday afternoon Miss Sarah Barnard, daughter of George M. Barnard, residing at No. 103 Beacon street, had attired herself for the purpose of attending the Fair at the Music Hall. Her grand-mother was the only person of the family beside Miss B. who was at home. Miss Barnard, at the time of the catastrophe, was sitting in the back drawing-room, where her grandmother had but a few minutes previous left her to go to another room. She had previous left her to go to another room. She had been absent from the room but a short time when she been absent from the room but a short time when she was alarmed by the screaming of her grand-daughter, and, immediately hastening to the room, she found her standing in the middle of the room with her clothing on fire. Seizing a rug, she attempted to smother the flame, but Miss B., being so much excited, rushed from the room down stairs to the kitchen below. Her rapid flight caused the flames to gain great headway. Miss B. all the while inhaling the fire, and she fell upon the kitchen floor, where death soon relieved her from the agony of pain.

The servant in the house, instead of attempting t relieve her, ran from the house and alarmed the neighborhood, when Dr. R. W. Holbrook, who resides in the immediate vicinity, promptly repaired to

neighborhood, when Dr. R. W. Holorook, when besides in the immediate vicinity, promptly repaired to the house, but all efforts to save the dying girl proved unavailing. The coachman in the employ of B. G. Boardman, esq., being near the spot, went into the house and found the young lady's clothing burning, which he succeeded in extinguishing.

Mise Barnard was horribly burned about the face,

head, arms, and other portions of her body. It is not known exactly how her clothing took fire, but it is supposed that she stood in front of the fire arranging her hair, when her woolen dress first ignited, which quickly communicated to other portions of her dress, and before the young lady was aware of it she was in

flames.

At the time of the occurrence of the sad affair, Miss B, was awaiting the arrival of a gentleman who was to escort her to the fair at the Music Hall, where she intended to meet her mother and a large number of acquaintances. The news of the shocking affair cast a gloom over many, and almost prostrated her father and mother, who but a short time before had left her and mother, who but a short time before had not be in the bloom of youth and health.

Mise Barnard was 21 years of age, loved and respected by a large circle of friends who will deeply mourn her sudden and untimely death. [Beston Journ

Sale or Neuroes .- The Oxford Mercury men

CANADA.

THE NEW LEGISLATURE. pondenes of The N. Y. Tribuse.

TORONTO, March 12, 1868. I think your telegrapher unfair where he characterises Mr. D'Arcy McGee's speech on the Address in reply to Gov. Head's Message as "violent." I think I never heard an oration which was more free from violence delivered in a Canada Assembly. After an acquaintance with Canadian legislation of about forty years, I am able to say that this House (recently elected) appears to have a greater aggregate of talent than any former Assembly, and that Mr. McGee's style of oratory (well known to many in the United States) was the most chaste and faultless of that of any speaker who has yet addressed it. His speech was the speech of the sec-

Mr. McGee I never saw till he came up here the other day in his capacity of a member from Montreal; I am not his countryman; I do not profess his religion; but I like fair play.

This is the sixteenth night of the session, and This is the sixteenth might of the session, and we have done nothing whatever but talk about the speech. Several motions in amendment to the address proposed by the Ministers, in answer to "the speech from the throne," are under discussion, and the adoption of any one of them would cause the whole Cabinet here to resign, or occasion a reconstruction that would bring a majority of the Assembly into harmony with Sir E. Head's Council.

The recomment difficulty appears to be as follows:

The prominent difficulty appears to be as follows: At the late general election, Upper Canada re-turned a decided majority against the present Administration; Lower Canada returned a still more

decided majority in its favor

Lower Canada has the smaller and the less Lower Canada has the smaller and the less pro-gressive population; provides less than one-third of the customs revenue, and not one-fifth of the land revenue; yet Lower Canada rejects the idea of rep-resentation by population; rejects, practically, the modest proposition that when the five members of the Cabinet representing Upper Canada constituen-cies shall have lost the confidence of the represen-tatives of Upper Canada, they must retire, and give place to some five members from that section who can command a majority of their colleagues; rejects a dissolution of the Union. In short, a minority of Upper Canada Orange Grand Musters, Orange Upper Canada Orange Grand Masters, Orange Brothers, High Churchmen, &c., unite with a French Catholic majority from Lower Canada, force Roman Catholic sectarian schools upon Upper Canada, expend Upper Canada moneys, borrow heavily in Europe for purposes Upper Canada dis-claims, and waste the means of the country, not even permitting a finance committee to examine or

audit the public accounts.

Canada is in great distress; her lumber trade is canada is in great markets.

In a very bad way; her produce is worth 50 per cent less than it was last year; British land companies and heavy taxation drain her citizens of their mesns; her banks have curtailed their discounts six millions, and withdrawn five millions of their notes from circulation; law suits for debt are pushed through by the thousand and ten thousand; we have to pay millions in Europe for interest upon public debt; our cities and towns owe large sums; our railways, on the average, yield no profit; much of our bank stock is held abroad, and dividends are sent abroad out of rather apocryphal profits; and there seems no way of checking a corrupt and wasteful government, for the Governors sent from Europe seem to think it their duty to check all re-

form, and to oppose all real progress.

While I write (9 p. m.) the Attorney-General, a clever Scotchman, is bamboozling the House in fine style; his name is Macdonald, and he is a leading Orangeman, doing his utmost to spread through Canada a secret society which has proved in Ireland an unmitigated evil. The road to power here is through the intolerance of our Orange Lodges, while in England her Majesty has ordered that no Orangeman be admitted a Justice of the Peace, and the House of Commons, almost unanimously, addressed the Crown to cause the society to be abolished as dangerous to the public. Is this not inconsistent with the fact that the leading member of the Administration, here is an agitating Orangeman. Administration here is an agitating Orangeman, voting for sectarian schools for Catholics only!

The Postmaster-General, just elected, is the son of an American settler from the Northern States. He was once a Liberal, but wheeled round for office He was once a Liberal, but wheeled round for office the other day, and instantly petitioned to be ad-mitted, and was admitted, a member of an Orange lodge. His name is Sidney Smith.

Another strong Administration man, fat and oily, is a Jew, turned Christian. He was Graud Master of the Orange Lodges a few years since, and did his best, of course, in the grand cause of discord

his best, of course, in the grand cause of discord here—in other words, of "annexation." Our So-licitor-General—ultra loyal now—was the author of the grand annexation manifesto of 1849.

A motion was recently made to inquire into the merits of (a sort of Kansas affair) the Quebec elecmerits of (a sort of Kansas anarr) the Quebec elec-tion and into the mode of voting. Several persons were killed, others were injured. There are only 50,000 people there, and about 5,000 electors, of whom not 2,000 were allowed to vote; while row-dies and rogues put down 20,000 names, of which 18,000 were false. The Judges of Election swore to 15,000 fairly-taken votes, though one man voted

The House here refused to make any inquiry whatever into these election frauds—the three members from Quebec voted down all inquiry into their own elections; and the Speaker, in the very face of British practice, allowed their votes.

ROGER SHERMAN.

P. S.—10 p. m.—Mr. Macdonald is still speaking.

We will have no vote on the address this week. Not less than thirty-two seats are contested. R. S. NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION .- The Concord (N. H.)

NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—The Concord (N. H.)

Statesman of Saturday has returns from 213 towns, which foot up as follows: Haile (Am. Rep.). 35,522; Cate (Dem.), 30,330. Haile's majority, 5,172. There are 16 towns to be heard from, which last year gave a Democratic majority of 350.

So far as heard from, 195 Republicans and 103 Democrats have been elected to the House of Representatives. In towns to hear from, if same as last year, Republicans, 4; Democrats, 15. Republican majority, 81.

Probably all the Republican candidates for Councilor, are chosen, viz: Messrs. William H. H. Bailey of Concord, Thomas L. Whiton of Wolfborough, John N. Wotcester of Hollis, Allen Giffin of Marlow, and Aurin M. Chase of Whitefield.

The vote for Councilor in District No. 5 (Grafton and Coos), is very close. Taking the Governor vote of this year, and last year's vote in towns not heard from, and they give for Chase, Republican, 5,961; for Rogers, Democrat, 5,962.

The Republicans have certainly chosen 8, probably

Rogers, Democrat, 5,902.

The Republicans have certainly chosen 8, probably

The Republicans have certainly chosen 8, probably The Republicans have certainly chosen 8, probably 9 of the 12 Senators, viz.: in Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 3, 10 and 11. In the 1st Senatoral District, taking the Governor vote of this year and last year's vote in towns not heard from, Dow, Republican, would have 1,899 votes, and his competitor 1,893.

The vote in the 1Vth (Concord) Senatorial District, is as follows: Gilmore, 3,133; Whittemore, 2,644.

PAUPERISM IN NEW-YORK,-The annual report of PAUPERISM IN NEW-YORK.—The annual report the Secretary of State on "The Statistics of the Poor," presents the following facts: Two counties, Albany and Clinton, have failed to make returns. In the remaining counties of the State, the whole expense of "support and relief" amounts to \$1,354,383 90.

The number of persons relieved is set down at 173,-249; of which 75,400 were inmates of Alms Houses. The remainder are termed "out-door poor," and receive temporary relief only.

the remainder are termed on the above relief only.

The average weekly expense of a pauper is 961 cents. The "Poor-House Establishments," with which are connected 7,109 acres of land, are valued at about \$1,000,000. The annual value of pauper labor in all the Poor-Houses is estimated at \$27,000. This would be an average of only \$450 for each county. In the Poor-Houses there are 1,816 lunatics, 433 idiots and 30 matter. and 39 mutes.

The children under sixteen number 5,403-boys,

2.279; girls, 2.424. The nativity of the paupers is stated as follows: United States, 64.270; England, 2.600; Ireland, 75.474; Scotlant, 1.549; Germany, 12.600; France, 84;; Canada, 1.785; other countries and pulsages. and anknown, 3,000.

The report states, what is a shame to the State as well as to the partice concerned, that "the returns are in many instances carelessly made and full of palpable has been stated.

ble inaccuracies."
The Secretary's predecessors have made the same complaint and suggested and urged upon the Leg slature certain remedies, but in valid.

The President has received an autograph letter from Prince Arbert, accompanied with a medal con-taining the hannesses of the Princess Royal and Fred-erick William. The letter contains sectionents of friendly regard.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

STRAM COMMUNICATION WITH TUROPE. Allusion was made yesterday in the commercial col-amns of this journal to the fact that the French Goverument had conceded to V. Marzieu & Co. an annual subsidy of nearly \$2,000,000 for the establishment and working, for a period of twenty years, of two steam-ship lines—one from Havre to New-York, and the other from St. Nazaire to Aspinwall, with branch lines to the West Indies and Mexico. We are informed that, although the name of the company to which the concession has been granted is that of V. Marziou & & Co., the real party is the Orleans Railroad Company, one of the richest and most prosperous corporations in France, and whose capital stock amounts to the enormous sum of 1,100,000,000 francs. The following is a translation of the agreement between the French Minister of Finance and Messrs. Marziou & Co., and

Minister of Finence and Messers, Marriou & Co., and of the Imperial decree ratifying the compact:

Decree Relative to the Running of three Lines of Mail Steamers between France and America.

Aproximo, &c.

Considering the law of June 17, 1857, authorizing the Minister of Finance to make an engagement, on behalf of the State, for the symment of a subvention for the working of three lines of communication between France and America, by means of steampackets remaidering the recommendation of the Commission appointed by the decree of June 13, 1857, for the purpose of selecting the bidders to be allowed to compete for the concession of the transationthe service;

On the report of our Minister, Sections:

The Department.

We have decreed and decree as follows:

The changes and conditions of the annexed convention passed
February 17, 1856, between the Minister of Funance and the Company V. Marriou, for the working of—

1. The line between Havre and New-York.

2. The line between Havre and New-York.

Are hereby approved.

Done at the Palace of the Tulleries, this 20th day of February,
1858.

NAPOLEON.

By the Emperor.

The Minister Secretary of State for the Finance Department, P. Magyr.

Concention for the Frecution of the Postal Service to the United States and the Antilles.

It has been agreed between his Excellency the Minister Secretary of State for the Finance Department, acting on behalf of the State, on the one part, and M. Minhel Nictor Marrion, Managing Director of the firm Ov. Martion & Co., haven as the Union Maritime, of the other part, in manner following:

ARTICLE I. M. V. Martion & Co., having made themselves equainted with the terms of the law of June 17, 1837, authoricing he Minister of Finance to make an engagement, on behalf of the State, for the payment of a subvention for the working of three mail steam lines between France and America; and with the annexed schedule, engaged to work for twenty years, on the conditions and terms age iffed in said schedule: 1. The line between Havre and New York 1.2. The line between St. Nazare and the Antilles and Aspinwall, with the branches to Gusdelenge, Mexico and Cayene—in consideration of the payment of an annual subvention of 9,500,000 france, during the continuance of the compact. The above specified subvention, however, shall suffer a reduction of 600,000 frances year, until the branch line to Mexico

and Cayenbe—in consideration of the payment of an annual subvention of 9,300,000 francs, during the continuance of the compact. The above specified subvention, however, shall suffer a reduction of 60,000 francas year, until the branch line to Mexico is put in active operation.

The Minister Secretary of State for Finance, considering the tender of M. Marrion dated December 21, 1837; considering the letter written by M. François Bartholony, President of the Board of Directors of the Orieans Railroad Company, dated Feb. 6, 1836, commonicating that after deliberation on the 6th of that month, the Board of Directors of the said Company had unanimously decided to ecoperate with Messra. Marion a Co. for the organization of a Company to work the lines to New York and the Antilles; considering the acreement executed for this purpose on the 16th of February, 1836, between M. François Bartholony and M. V. Marion; considering the deliberations of the Commission appointed for the purpose of selecting the bidders to be sillowed to compete for the confecsion; and considering the declarations made in the name of the Board of Directors of the Orieans Railroad Company, contained in the documents here unto suncead—accepts on the above-named conditions, in behalf of the State, the emacement contracted in the present convention by Messra. V. Marion & Co., and guarantees them the payment of the subvention above stipulated.

ART. 2. The arrangements in the achedule which may be considered susceptible of medification, cannot be changed without the common assent of his Excelency the Minister of Finance, and of the said Company.

ART. 3. The Company is bound to form itself into a Societal analysis for the execution of the service designed in the present concession.

ART. 4. The present convention shall not take effect until it is each by a consideration.

conyme for the execution of the service of second concession.

ART, 4. The present convention shall not take effect until it is oncession.

Akt. 4. The present convention.

Approved as above.

Two new screw steamers are soon to be added to the Hamburg Line, which, with the two now running, will enable them to make semi-monthly instead of monthly trips. They will touch at Southampton instead of coming direct. The Bremen and Southamption Line is also to be increased, and, we understand, they will have eigh steamers running during the Summer making weekly trips. The Philadelphia Screw Steam ship Company will sail their steamships hereafter from Liverpool for this port on the alternate Wednesdays, heretofore allotted to the Collins Line. The Havre, Cunard and Vanderbilt Lines will remain as heretofore. What disposition is to be made of the Collins Line remains to be seen, as the steamers are to be sold at auction on Thursday next.

INTERESTING TO SHIP-OWNERS.

The annexed extract of a letter from the agent of the Board of Underwriters at Key West, dated Feb. 24, is found in The New-Orleans Picayane. It may be of interest to mariners and ship-owners, and the suggestions it contains appear to us to be worthy of favorable

'I have resolved to charter a small vessel and keep her stationed near Caryefort, with a steam-pump on board. I think it is a shame that so many ships should be left on this reef, when with proper means they

"I think if New-Orleans, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston would unite, the expense would be trifling and many ships and much property would be saved. SHIP-BUILDING IN WILLIAMSBURGH.

The ship yards have been doing very little for som mouths past in consequence of the depression of all kinds of business. The only yards which are at all busy are those of Mesers. Lawrence & Foulks, at the oot of North Fifth street, and E. Lupton, at Greenpoint. The former have now on the stocks, and will aunch in about two weeks, three small schooners for the Spanish Government, to be used as mud scows in Havans. They are 85 feet long, 23 feet wide, and eight feet deep, 240 tuns burden. The cost of the three will be about \$28,000. Mr. Lupton has just laid the keel of a steamboat intended for the Shrewsbury

STREET-CLEANING-BROADWAY.

The very creditable condition of our great thorough fare during this Winter, its freedom from the annual plague of duet, and the prompt removal of the recent snow and ice, have given rise to much curiosity to know how it was done, and what it has cost. The information will be found in the following statement of the workings of the "Broadway Cleaning Association," compared with the expensive " How Not to Do It" of the city officials:

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: It is unnecessary to call your attention to the condition of our great thoroughfare, Broadway, in former years, as you are fully informed on that point, and, therefore, can speak advised y upon it. You will recollect also that Broadway, as indeed the whole city, has been cleaned for many years by the Street-Cleaning Department, without contract or system. True, contracts have been made occasionally, but they were so arranged acto be readily broken by the Department. The cost of cleaning this street during the past six or ontracts have been made occasionally, but they were contracts have been made occasionally, but they were so arranged acto be readily braken by the Department. The cost of cleaning this street during the past six or eight years has been en ormous, but it is not necessary to go back further than the Winters of 1856 and 1856, they being more immediately within the recollection of your readers. Mr. Ething informed the Special Committee list month that in 1856 he spent \$10,600 for the removal alone of ice and snow, and as he said that he broke up and removed lise and snow from Broadway only, we must infer that he spent this large sum on that street. Once in that Winter he broke up the ice and piled it up along the center of the carriage-way, where it remained for several weeks, a byword and reproach to the city. The cost of that foolish operation is unknown; it must, however, have been heavy. Again he broke up this wall of the and mud and scattered it over the street—thereby rendering the travel worse than before. Of the cost of this item we are also uninformed. Public opinion finally became so strong against the condition of Broadway, that Mr. Ebling was obliged to adopt the only occurse left, and cart the stuff away, which he particulty accomplished. This operation cost over \$10,000. And further, Mayor Wood, by virtue of doubtful authority, was obliged to make a special contract with a Mr. Hard to finish Ebbing's Joh, at a cost of about \$4,000. Before these enverprising public officers commenced the removal of that accumulation, the citizens and storekeepers on the street, desparing of any official remedy, had employed private advisuals to remove the lee before their own promises. Sveral blocks were cleaned in this wey; indeed, if I recollect right, all that portion below Faiton street was cleaned out all that portion below Futton street was cleared out entirely by private enterprise, as well as the blocks from Chambers effect to Fearl street, and the blocks from Broome to Houston street. The money paid by the citizens for this purpose is supposed to have been shout \$5,000. Some paid \$50, others \$25, and agreet many \$10. The whole amountatherefore ejection the street for each chamber about \$25,000, and, while the street was in buy order the whole Winter and Spring, we find it out the city \$45,000 to clean it.

Mr. Ebling tells us, in his testimony before the

Committee, that in 1857 his department did nothing in street-cleaning from the list of January to the 25th of March, when the contracts were given out, except to crack up the ice that was in Boosdway and let it melt. As it melted, and the dirt accumulated, he had it carted away. "We have swept it," he said, "three or four times." Now, this is a good opportunity to ascertain the cost of cleaning this street, as it stands alone. Mr. Ebling, we are informed by Mr. Morten himself, drew out of the appropriation of 1857, \$100,000. He removed the ashes and garbage from all the street, for, say, three mouths from the list of January to the list of April. He gives us an insight into the cost of this, as he says it was a heavy item, and costing from \$47,000 to \$55,000 from the list of July, 1856, to the 25th of March, 1857. Taking the larger sum, this would make the cost of removing the sahes, & ..., for the three months in 1857, which would come out of the appropriation for that year, about \$30,000—those three months being the harders in the year. To this sum we must add the salaries of his Ward Inspectors, office expenses, &c., estimated at \$30,000 per annum, for four months, viz., from list of January to the list of May, when he went out of office, about \$12,000, making a total of \$42,000, leaving \$30,000 which must have been spent on Briadway. Now, we all know that last Winter was not a severe one in respect to snow-storms—the snow in no one instance falling to a greater depth than eight or two inches. Nor were there many storms, although more than we have had this season so far. That \$30,001 whose the many storms, although more than we have had this season so far. That \$30,001 was per on that street seems past belief, particularly as Mr. Ebling anys he only cleaned it three or four times. The traveling on the street was, notwingstanding this heavy outlay, as bad as during the preveding Winters.

Now let us come to 1838, and see the cost of Reepig Broadway in good traveling order than we have had the good to the cent

and form ruits, we had men stationed along the street with picks to break up the blocks of pack-tics. On Wednesday the weather mode ruted, and the snow began to melt into miry slush. Vie determined to get it all off as soon as possible, and to aid in this we purchased fifty sacks of salt, which was scattered along the carriage way, the whole length of the street. In effects of the salt were seen on Friday, the whole street being in a flood. On Friday we put on about sixty men with picks to break up the ice along the sides. On Saturday the street was nearly clean; on Sunday entirely so. Total cost of work \$300.

On Monday, March 1, the second fall of snow took place; its depth was about 3 in-thes. This would have been readily removed but for the weather which immediately succeeded, being the coldest of the season. The snow packed very rapidly along the sides of the street, causing considerable labor to cut it out; besides, it did not melt when cut cut. On Thursday we applied to the Mayor for permission to dump the ice, ac., in the Park, which was grounded, and we commenced immediately to cart it away. On Monday we had the attreet clear the second tin a Cost of work, including salt and carting, about \$25.

On Monday afternoon the third and heaviers snow

on Monday afternoon the third and heaviest snew fell, its depth averaging over \$\mathbb{N}_1\$ includes. Profiting by the experience, we had the sides only of the street salted, and when done we put our plow immediately to work keeping the snow well up to the crown of the street. By following up this plan, with the aid of about 15 laborers kept in the lower part of the street during the day, we have been enabled to clear the street for the third time exthet three days after the snow fell. To-day our men are scraping up the mud and carting it off, and by Monday the street will be awept throughout its whole length. Cost, including everything, \$228; or a total of \$903 for keeping the street in good traveling order during three snow-storms, and of removing the snow extirely from the street.

One great object of the Broadway Association was One great object of the Broadway Association was to make a practical experiment for one year, with a view of ascertaining whether the structs of our city could be kept clean at a moderate cost, and whether the machinery and system of street cleaning adopted by us would accomplish this object. I buring the Sammer and Fall it was granted that this could be done cheaper and more economically by the machines than by any other known method, the street being swept regularly in wet or dry weather every night. It remained to be seen whether we could do as well during times of frost and snow. The poperations, therefore, have been the subject of much interest ust only to the gentlemen of the Association but to citizens at large. The Committee have testified their entire satisfaction, nay more, have stated that their contractor had sur-The Committee have testified their entire satisfaction, nay more, have stated that their contractor had surpassed their expectations. Mr. Morton stated to the Committee that there was no use in making absurd specifications for cleaning the streets, then they could not be cleaned more than once per week, and to do even that would require \$300,000 per year. The contractor of the Broadway Association is prepared to take the whole city for five years at that figure, and keep all the streets as clean as Broadway has been since last June, and give something better than straw ball as security for the performance of the work.

FROM CONNECTICUT.

ANOTHER REBELLIOUS DEMOCRAT.

respondence of The N. Y. Tribune. SOUTHINGTON, Coun., March 10, 18:8. Your or usional correspondent, "Granger," is not the enly Democrat who cannot stand the test new applied by leaders in the party to see who areas arthful. If one may believe what he hears in at side of the farmer, he must be convinced that at last the old stendfast adherence to the Democratic party has been shaken, and will most certainly be with

been shaken, and will most certainly be withdrawn, unless its leaders cease to present that black and choking pill, the iniquitous Lecompton Constitution, for their fellowers to swallow.

In the Democratic State Convention the hornble and wicked thing was presented by Dr. Wordward of Middletown, mixed with such beautiful ingredents as Mr. Buchanan's last Special Message, his reply to the New-Haven Remonstrance, and such false stabilities as Isaac Touces put in his letter to the last Thanmany Hall meeting. After some open refusals and a good deal of silent cheking and gagging, the hideem thing was swallowed by the Convention, and it was pretty generally agreed there that members of the party throughout the State would take the does. The audacity of the presumption is laughable; for the biceding and aquatic performances of Gil Mas and its medical patron. Dr. Sangrado, was not more certain of killing the bodies of the professionally victimized is habitants of Valladolid than this Lecompton is in the purge away conscience, soul and hammaity from a two trees of the professionally victimized is habitants of Valladolid than this Lecompton is a two take it.

Now, it is by no means certain, that the intelligently

foremost and best defended rights (the parity of the ballot box), in their political faith ! Never!

For 15 years I voted with the Democrats. There was the political school in which I was educated. Jefferson and Jackson were the representative men whose lives I was to study, whose examples I was to copy, and whose maxims I was to be guided by in all political action.

I was taught that all power came from the soverage people the light the ballot-box: that to guard it with eternal vigiliance was to dwell in peaceful accuracy in our termes, and give faithful and progressive impoles to the true interests of our commonwealth, and that to neglect it—to allow frand or careference to creep in, and grow there—would be certain rule. And new the spostates, leaving their old Democratio maximathering great doutrine of Equality—their noble matters, present as a test Lecompton and Human Slocery. Let the first Monday in April decide whather they can drag with them the free and intelligent Democratio voters of Connecticut.

RECIEF FOR COL. JOHNSTON'S EXPENSIONARY RELIEF FOR Cot. Journeyou's Expensional Force.—We learn from the agent of the contractors for supplies for the Utsh expeditionary array, that cathe 20th of January there were assembled at Bort. Larance 1,532 head of draught ones, is good condition, and that, in pursuance of instructions received from the War Department, a wagon train consisting of 110 wagers will start thereos on the 29th of this moute, is do with provisions and clothing for Col Johnston's command, how in Winter quarters at Fort Bridger. Each wagon will carry 3,500 lbs, weight, and 1,500 ones will be required for the service. We also learn to my good authority that the authorities have no slowly that the train will reach its destination before the 15th of May, and 10 good time to supply the traops with

purge away conscience, soul and hamanity from all who take it.

Now, it is by no means certain, that the intell inally honest men of this party are yet ready to research conscience altogether. They, no doubt, wish and here, but when with adherence comes shame and dehene, but when with adherence is demanded to open andstapendous frauds, and that made the test, the only test of fidelity, there'll be bolting.

Why, these Democrats would shoot straight into a gang of Plug Uglies, who would venture round heir ballot boxes to control, without a shade of right, heir elections. Let a single man offer a vote upon which rests a doubt as to qualification, and up rush from four to eight men to challenge it; and now, are these men to indorse, by poseing resolutions, by voting the Buchanan numbration, the destruction of the very foremost and best defended rights (the purity of the ballot box), in their political faith! Never!

or May, and in good time to supply the tosage with everything of which they stand in herd, prior to the commendation of their march to Soft Lake.